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09/663,811	09/15/2000	Donald J. Hacherl	60001.12US01	3702

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MERCHANT & GOULD PC  
P.O. BOX 2903  
MINNEAPOLIS, MN 55402-0903

EXAMINER

CHEN, SHIN HON

ART UNIT PAPER NUMBER

2131

DATE MAILED: 03/18/2004

5

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

✓

**Office Action Summary**

Application No.

09/663,811

Applicant(s)

HACHERL ET AL.

Examiner

Shin-Hon Chen

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

**Period for Reply**

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

**Status**

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 12/11/00.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

**Disposition of Claims**

- 4) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) \_\_\_\_\_ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

**Application Papers**

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 15 September 2000 is/are: a) ☒ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.  
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).  
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

**Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119**

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some \* c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. \_\_\_\_\_.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- \* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

**Attachment(s)**

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 4.
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)  
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. \_\_\_\_\_.
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
- 6) ☐ Other: \_\_\_\_\_.

**DETAILED ACTION**

1. Claims 1-20 have been examined.

***Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103***

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 1-4 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clifton U.S. Pat. No. 5469556 (hereinafter Clifton) in view of Negishi et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6571278 (hereinafter Negishi) and further in view of Sampson et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6339423 (hereinafter Sampson).

As per claim 1, Clifton discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable instructions for protecting domain data against unauthorized modification (Clifton: column 2 line 28 – column 4 line 34: provide resource access security system), comprising: receiving a request to modify an object (Clifton: column 3 line 67 – column 4 line 8: user information related to the requested resources), the object including a security descriptor identifying an owner domain in the plurality of domains (Clifton: column 3 lines 8-52: using the resource descriptor...and identify the domain); determining whether the user is within the owner domain (Clifton: column 3 line 54 – column 4 line 8: the requester's information and the domain table); and if the user is not within the owner domain, rejecting the request to modify the object (Clifton: column 4 lines 18-25: access is only permitted to the resource identified by the user/job, domain,

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and page information). Clifton does not explicitly disclose the receiving at a first computing machine a request to modify an object associated with a shared data structure and plurality of computers involved in the network. However, Negishi discloses that limitation (Negishi: column 2 lines 26-42: receiving modification request). The user disclosed by Clifton can be represented by computers disclosed by Negishi to apply to the data sharing security system. It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the system of Clifton because it increases network security by first identifying the security of the requester. The combination of Clifton-Negishi does not explicitly disclose the shared data structure spanning a plurality of domains. However, Sampson discloses that limitation (Sampson: figure 1 and 2 and column 4 lines 14-56). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Sampson within the combination of Clifton-Negishi because it decreases the number of authentication process performed by each domain when a user wishes to access resources from multiple domains.

As per claim 2, the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 1. Clifton further discloses if the first computing machine is within the owner domain, allowing the request to modify the object (Clifton: column 4 lines 18-25: access is only permitted to the resource identified by the user, domain, and page information).

As per claim 3, the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 1. Negishi further discloses the shared data structure includes at least one data store that is replicated among each of the plurality of domains, and wherein the object is contained within the replicated data store (Negishi: column 2

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lines 25-42: the replica of the shared data; column 4 lines 27-39: the number of computers is not limited to two). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson because it prevents modification conflict to take place on the actual data by resolving the conflict detected in the replicated shared file storage.

As per claim 4, the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 1. Clifton further discloses determining whether the first computing machine is within the owner domain comprises retrieving from the security descriptor the identity of the owner domain and comparing the owner domain identity to the domain within which the first computing machine resides (Clifton: column 3 line 18 – column 4 line 26: use the domain information to determine access).

4. Claim 5 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clifton in view of Negishi and further in view of Sampson and further in view of Dockter et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6295605 (hereinafter Dockter).

As per claim 5, the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 1. Clifton-Negishi-Sampson does not explicitly disclose the security descriptor further comprises a field that indicates whether a special security evaluation should be performed on requests to modify the object, and wherein the computer executable instructions further comprise, if the field indicates that the special security evaluation should be performed, causing the special security evaluation to be performed. However, Dockter discloses that limitation (Dockter: column 3 lines 30-38: system resource/object are assigned classification level; column 4 line 43 – column 5

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line 23: further security evaluation is required if the preceding evaluation cannot determine the access). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to include information in the security descriptor to indicate further security evaluation is required when previous security evaluation cannot determine access to resource.

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Dockter within the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson because it increases the efficiency in evaluating access security.

5. Claim 6 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clifton in view of Negishi and further in view of Sampson and further in view of Dockter and further in view of Goertzel et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6308273 (hereinafter Goertzel).

As per claim 6, the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson-Dockter discloses the computer-readable medium of claim 5. Clifton-Negishi-Sampson-Dockter does not explicitly disclose the special security evaluation comprises causing requesting that a second computing machine within the owner domain evaluate whether an entity issuing the request to modify the object is authorized to modify the object. However, Goertzel discloses that limitation (Goertzel: column 5 lines 31-67: check the location and domain of the requesting computer). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Goertzel within the combination of Clifton-Negishi-Sampson-Dockter because it increases network resource security by limiting access to uncertain domains.

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6. Claims 7-12 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Clifton in view of Goertzel and further in view of Negishi and further in view of Dockter.

As per claim 7, Clifton discloses a computer-implemented method for protecting domain data against unauthorized modification (Clifton: column 2 line 28 – column 4 line 34: provide resource access security system), comprising: receiving a request from an user in a first domain to modify an object, the request identifies at least one group of which the requester is a member (Clifton: column 3 line 54 – column 4 line 8: the requester's information and the domain table), the object having an associated security descriptor identifying an owner domain for the object (Clifton: column 3 lines 8-52: using the resource descriptor...and identify the domain). Clifton does not explicitly disclose security token identifying at least one group of which the requester is a member. However, Goertzel discloses that limitation (Goertzel: column 9 lines 5-43: the access token has security identifier based on user's credentials and group ID). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Goertzel within the system of Clifton because it allows first level security evaluation to be performed based on the user's credentials. The combination of Clifton-Goertzel does not explicitly disclose the receiving at a first computing machine a request to modify an object associated with a shared data structure and plurality of computers involved in the network. However, Negishi discloses that limitation (Negishi: column 2 lines 26-42: receiving modification request). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to replace user/job disclosed by Clifton by computers disclosed by Negishi to apply to the data sharing/network security system. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the

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combination of Clifton-Goertzel because it increases network security by first identifying the security of the requester. The combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi does not explicitly disclose the object having a flag to identify whether a special security evaluation is to be performed on requests to modify the object; determining from the flag whether the special security evaluation is to be performed on the request to modify the object; if the flag indicates in the affirmative, then performing the special security evaluation on the request to modify the object; and if the special security evaluation approves the request to modify the object then allowing the request to modify the object to proceed. However, Dockter discloses that limitation (Dockter: column 3 lines 30-38: system resource/object are assigned classification level; column 4 line 43 – column 5 line 23: further security evaluation is required if the preceding evaluation cannot determine the access). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to include information in the security descriptor to indicate further security evaluation is required when previous security evaluation cannot determine access to resource. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Dockter within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi because it increases the efficiency in evaluating access security.

As per claim 8, the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter discloses the method according to claim 7. Dockter further discloses the special security evaluation comprises passing the security token associated with the request and the security descriptor associated with the object to the owner domain for evaluation (Dockter: column 2 lines 31-50: acquire qualification data regarding to the access request). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of



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Dockter within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi because it is well known in the art to execute access control based on user information/credentials.

As per claim 9, the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter discloses the method according to claim 7. Dockter further discloses if the flag indicates in the negative, then performing a security evaluation on the request to modify the object (Dockter: column 4 line 45 – column 5 line 23: continue evaluation if the previous evaluation result is undetermined). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Dockter within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi because it allows the system to avoid further evaluation if the requester cannot pass basic evaluations.

As per claim 10, the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter discloses the method according to claim 9. Goertzel further discloses the security evaluation comprises comparing the security token with the security descriptor to determine whether the requester is a member of any groups that have been granted permission to access the object (Goertzel: column 9 lines 5-43). It is obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to adopt different types of security evaluation based on different user information. Therefore, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Goertzel within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter because it is well known in the art to execute access control based on user information/credentials as well as user's security level.

As per claim 11, the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter discloses the method according to claim 10. Negishi further discloses the security evaluation further comprises determining whether the request to modify the object is a modification

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for which the requester is privileged on the first machine regardless of whether the requester is a member of any groups that have been granted permission to access the object (Negishi: column 3 lines 1-45: the security evaluation is based on the classification level of the users). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter because it is well known in the art to execute access control based on user information/credentials as well as user's security level.

As per claim 12, the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter discloses the method according to claim 11. Goertzel further discloses the security evaluation further comprises if the requester is privileged to perform the request to modify the object, and the requested modification is a fundamental modification of the object, then denying the request if the first domain is not the owner domain for the object (Goertzel: column 1 line 55 – column 2 line 10; column 5 lines 11-67: the normal access token is restricted if the user is not within the domain or location authorized by the system). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Goertzel within the combination of Clifton-Goertzel-Negishi-Dockter because it prevents unauthorized parties to access network resources through unauthorized links.

7. Claims 13 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton.

As per claim 13, Sampson discloses a computer-readable medium having computer-executable components to protect domain data against unauthorized modification (Sampson: column 3 lines 20-43: access control system); comprising: a

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shared data structure that spans a plurality of domains (Sampson: column 4 lines 13-21: multiple domains), at least two domains in the plurality of domains having a transitive trust relationship wherein a user authentication within one of the two domains is honored in the other of the two domains (Sampson: column 3 lines 20-33). Sampson does not explicitly disclose the shared data structure having at least one data store that is replicated among each of the plurality of domains. However, Negishi discloses that limitation (Negishi: column 2 lines 29-31: replica of shared data; column 4 lines 27-39: the number of computer is not limited to two and same components are provided to both computers so that means each computer has a replica or shared data). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the system of Sampson because it prevents modification conflict to take place on the actual data by resolving the conflict detected in the replicated shared file storage. The combination of Sampson-Negishi does not explicitly disclose an object stored within the data store, the object having a plurality of attributes, at least one of the attributes being related to security access rights associated with the object, the security access rights including an owner domain identifier identifying one of the domains within the plurality of domains. However, Clifton discloses those limitations (Clifton: column 3 lines 8-52). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Clifton within the combination of Sampson-Negishi because it increases security by prohibiting users from accessing data based on their domain information. Negishi further discloses a security system configured to receive a request to modify the object (Negishi: column 2 lines 29-31: a receiver for receiving modification request). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Negishi within the

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combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because it is obvious to receive an access request before the system can execute access control. Clifton further discloses to retrieve from the object the owner domain identifier, to compare the owner domain identifier with an identifier of a domain from which the request originated, and to reject the request to modify the object if the owner domain identifier does not match the identifier of the domain from which the request originated (Clifton: column 3 line 53 – column 4 line 26). Same rationale applies here as above.

As per claim 20, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 13. Clifton further discloses the at least one attribute comprises a security descriptor, and the owner domain identifier is part of an owner security identifier (Clifton: column 3 lines 8-53). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Clifton within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because it increases security by prohibiting users from accessing data based on their domain information.

8. Claims 14 and 15 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton and further in view of Jiang et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6453354 (hereinafter Jiang) and further in view of Gupta et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6226752 (hereinafter Gupta).

As per claim 14, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 13. Sampson-Negishi-Clifton does not explicitly disclose the security access rights associated with the object further comprise an indicator that an attempt to access the object is to be evaluated within the domain

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identified by the owner domain; and the security system is further configured to, prior to performing a security evaluation on a received request to modify the object, determine from the indicator whether the request to modify the object should be evaluated within the domain identified by the owner domain, and if so, to return a notification to the requestor that the security evaluation is to be evaluated within the domain identified by the owner domain. However, Jiang discloses access request to file system is forwarded to owner of the file if the request is not received by the owner of the file system (Jiang: column 13 lines 4-61). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Jiang within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because it prevents a system from processing a request that it's not capable of processing. Jiang also discloses the first system forwards the request to another file system if it's not the owner of the requesting file. Jiang does not explicitly disclose redirecting the requestor to another system. However, Gupta discloses that limitation (Gupta: column 14 line 65 – column 15 line 35: redirect the client requestor to the second server). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Gupta within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Jiang because it allows direct communication between two parties.

As per claim 15, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Jiang-Gupta discloses the computer-readable medium according to claim 14. Gupta further discloses the notification to the requester comprises a referral message including an identification of the owner domain (Gupta: column 12 lines 13-24: redirect message). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Gupta

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within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Jiang-Gupta because it helps the requestor to connect to the second server without much interaction.

9. Claim 16 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton and further in view of Goertzel.

As per claim 16, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 13. Sampson-Negishi-Clifton does not explicitly disclose the security system if further configured to determine whether the request to modify the object originated within a particular domain of the plurality of domains, and if so, then to perform a standard security evaluation of the request to modify the object without resort to the owner domain. However, Goertzel discloses that limitation Goertzel: column 1 line 55 – column 2 line 10; column 5 lines 11-67: the normal access token is restricted if the user is not within the domain or location authorized by the system). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Goertzel within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because it prevents unauthorized parties to access network resources through unauthorized links and it enhances security measures if the request is not originated from authorized domains or locations.

10. Claim 17 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton and further in view of Goertzel and further in view of Bellovin et al. U.S. Pat. No. 5805820 (hereinafter Bellovin).

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As per claim 17, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Goertzel discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 16. Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Goertzel does not explicitly disclose the particular domain is a root domain of the shared data structure. However, Bellovin discloses that limitation (Bellovin: column 3 lines 16-59 and figures 1 and 3: the root domain has the highest level of authority for domain names). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Bellovin within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton-Goertzel because since root domain has the highest level of authority, it has the authority to process all of the access requests.

11. Claim 18 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton and further in view of Antur et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6243815 (hereinafter Antur).

As per claim 18, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 13. Sampson-Negishi-Clifton does not explicitly disclose the shared data structure comprises a directory service and wherein the at least one data store comprises configuration data associated with the directory service. However, Antur discloses that limitation (Antur: column 2 lines 35-49: storing configuration data by network directory service server). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Antur within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because it improves firewall configuration by updating and reconfiguring network firewall at a single administration point.

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12. Claim 19 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Sampson in view of Negishi and further in view of Clifton and further in view of Lumelsky et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6466980 (hereinafter Lumelsky).

As per claim 19, the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton discloses the computer readable medium according to claim 13. Sampson-Negishi-Clifton does not explicitly disclose the shared data structure comprises a directory service and wherein the at least one data store comprises schema data associated with the directory service. However, Lumelsky discloses that limitation (Lumelsky: column 9 line 22 – column 10 line 3: replica directory maintained by directory service...including schema and data). It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art to combine the teachings of Lumelsky within the combination of Sampson-Negishi-Clifton because provides adaptive resource management function for distributed resources that could shape system capacity to the needs of the environment.

### ***Conclusion***

13. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure.

Goertzel et al. PCT No. WO99/65207 discloses method and system of security location discrimination.

Martin, Jr. U.S. Pat. No. 6421686 discloses method of replicating data records.

Glasser et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6061684 discloses method and system for controlling user access to a resource in a networked computing environment.



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Strentzsch et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6256671 discloses method and apparatus for providing network access control using a domain name system.

He et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6088451 discloses security system and method for network element access.

May et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6574674 discloses method and system for managing data while sharing application programs.

Cromer et al. U.S. Pat. No. 6701349 discloses data processing system and method for prohibiting unauthorized modification of transmission priority levels.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Shin-Hon Chen whose telephone number is (703) 305-8654. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday 8:00am to 4:30pm.


If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (703) 305-9648. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

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Shin-Hon Chen  
Examiner  
Art Unit 2131

SC

  
AYAZ SHEIKH  
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER  
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100